



URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON.

REPORT

ON

— *The Health of the District, —*
The Sanitary Inspector's Report,
The Schools and School Children,

— *FOR THE YEAR 1920.* —

JAMES WOOD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
and Medical Officer to the Chadderton, Royton and
Crompton Joint Hospital Board.



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Chadderton Urban District.

Summary of Statistics for the Year 1920.

Area in Statute Acres	3,082
Population (Census) 1911	28,305
Estimated Population 1920 (Registrar-General's)	29,689
Number of Inhabited Houses, Census 1911	6,355
Average Number of Persons per House, Census 1911	4.45
Births, 1920—Males, 341	
Females, 348	
Total	689
Deaths, 1920—Males, 189	
Females, 163	
Total	352
Birth Rate	23.2 per 1,000
Death Rate	11.8 per 1,000
Infantile Death Rate	98 per 1,000 births
Zymotic Death Rate	0.74 per 1,000

Medical Officer's Annual Report.

JUNE, 1921.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CHADDERTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report for the year 1920.

The Death-rate for the year is the lowest on record.

The Birth-rate increased considerably over that of the previous four years and is almost equal to that of 1914.

The Infantile Death-rate is considerably lower than in 1919, being 98 per 1,000 births against 126 per 1,000 births in 1919.

Owing to the large numbers attending the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre it became necessary to have it open two afternoons per week.

The average attendance of children per session for the year was 59.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES WOOD.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Urban District of Chadderton lies on the south-western slopes of the Yorkshire hills, the height above the sea-level varying from 300 feet at the lowest point to 500 feet at the highest.

Chadderton covers an area of 3,082 acres, and lies about 6 miles to the north-east of Manchester. It adjoins the Urban District of Royton on the north-east side, the County Borough of Oldham on the east, the Borough of Middleton on the west, the City and County Borough of Manchester and the Urban District of Failsworth on the south and south-west.

The subsoil is chiefly rock or shale overlaying the clay and the coal measures, and in some parts of the district there is a fair amount of sand.

At the Census in 1911 there were 28,305 inhabitants housed in 6,355 houses, the average number of persons per house being 4.45; the estimated population to the middle of the year 1920 being 29,689.

The majority of the houses inhabited by the work-people have four, five, or six rooms, the recently-built ones having good ventilation and good light, separate yards, movable ash-bin, and water-closet—the latter, unless it adjoins the house, is of the waste-water type.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are cotton spinning, weaving, and the manufacture of textile machinery; there is also a colliery, a dye works, and a bleach works in the district.

During the first half of the year wages were good.

Later in the year there was a slump in the cotton trade, which caused a large amount of unemployment.

A large number of girls and women—many of the latter married—work in the cotton mills.

The Clerk to the Guardians informs me that for the year the amount of outdoor Poor-law relief totals £2,141 10s. 0d., the average number of persons per week receiving this relief being 247.

Considerable advantage is taken of the opportunities afforded of obtaining gratuitous medical relief at the various Hospitals in Manchester and Oldham.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply is at present sufficient, and is derived from two sources: (1) the Oldham Corporation; (2) the Heywood and Middleton Joint Water Board, which supplies about 250 houses at Middleton Junction.

The supply is constant from both sources.

The Oldham Corporation's gathering ground is mostly moorland on the Pennine Range, and covers 5,480 acres, and lies to the north-east of Oldham.

The Middleton and Heywood Joint Water Board's gathering ground is at Naden, Ashworth, and Cheesdon, near Rochdale.

The water from both gathering areas is of excellent quality, but the Oldham water has to be treated with chalk to neutralise the peaty acids which dissolve the lead in the service pipes.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—A small River, the Irk, runs through the north part of the district, and is contaminated by the drainage from dwellings and effluents from the Royton Sewerage Works.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.—A number of stone drains and untrapped gullies are still to be found, but they are gradually being replaced by proper pipe drains and trapped gullies.

The whole of the district, except about 600 acres in the most sparsely populated part, has been sewered. Back passages are being sewered and the house drains connected up.

The sewage is treated at the Sewage Works, situated at Slacks Valley, in the south-west part of the district.

The sewerage is divided into two zones—the high and the low level: the former conveys mainly domestic sewage, which is treated with 4 grains of copperas and 5 grains of lime to the gallon. The low level contains a large quantity of brewery and other trade refuse: this is treated with 25 grains of lime to the gallon.

There are circular and rectangular percolating filters, bacteria beds, sedimentation tanks, storm water filters, and a “humus” tank.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—At the commencement of the year there were 2 cesspools, 1,920 pail closets, 3,153 waste-water closets, and 1,524 fresh-water closets in the district.

During the year ten fresh-water closets for new buildings were erected.

Forty-four pail closets were converted to water-closets—34 to the waste-water type and 10 to the fresh-water type.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.—The work done under this heading is in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.—There are no Common Lodging Houses in the district.

There is one house in which two rooms are let as Furnished Lodgings, and the remainder of the house is let for Weekly Lodgings.

CELLAR DWELLINGS.—There are no Cellar Dwellings in the district.

SCHOOLS.—The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer, and during the year all the Public Elementary Schools in the district were visited and inspected. The results are embodied in the Report to the Education Committee.

FOOD.—**(a) MILK SUPPLY.** There are 51 Dairy Farms, 118 Cowsheds, and 38 Milkshops in the district. The register is now complete.

During 1912 all the Cowsheds were measured up, and a large proportion had less than 600 cubic feet per cow. During 1913 new Regulations were framed.

No action was taken in respect to Tuberculous Milk.

(b) OTHER FOODS. Most of the Bread and Confectionery sold is made in Oldham.

During the year all the Bakehouses in the district have been inspected. There are no Underground Bakehouses.

There are seven licensed Slaughter-houses on the register. They are kept clean, but in some instances they are situated very near dwelling-houses. The Slaughter-houses and Butchers' Shops have been systematically visited and the meat and premises inspected.

Slaughter-houses in use in the district at the dates mentioned :—

	In January, In 1914.	In December, 1920.	1920.
Registered	—	—	—
Licensed	10	6	7

At the close of the year there were approximately 2 cesspools, 1,876 pail closets, 3,187 waste-water closets, and 1,544 fresh-water closets in the district.

The pails are emptied at night, each once weekly, by men supplied by farmers in the district and the Council. The excrement is deposited on the farms in trenches, and mixed with "shoddy dirt," &c., by a man employed by the District Council.

In 1902 a Local Act was obtained, granting power to the Urban District Council to convert the pail closets in the district to the water carriage system. Soon after the commencement of the war this work was suspended.

Most of the conversions are to the waste-water type, the clean-water closets being substituted where the waste-water cannot be utilised.

Cost of collecting Nightsoil for 1920 was £1,970 12s. 6d., and in 1919, the cost was £1,326 15s. 0d.

CLEANSING.—The Council undertakes the removal of household refuse.

Ash-bins should be emptied weekly, but this is not always done.

During the year the Council purchased several motors to be used in place of horse-drawn vehicles. At the end of the year four motors and three horses were in use for the removal of household refuse.

The cost of collecting Ashes for 1920 was £4,636 13s. 3d., against £2,438 14s. 9d. in 1919.

The Refuse Destructor, after some alterations, was in use the whole of the year, the cost of working being £1,612 1s. 1d.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No case of Smallpox was notified during the year.

Owing to the prevalence of Smallpox in a neighbouring Borough, Chickenpox was made compulsorily notifiable in November for a month, and in December for a further period of six months.

SCARLET FEVER.—One hundred and nine cases were notified during the year. Of this number two died (1.8 per cent.), giving a death-rate of .06 per 1,000. The previous year 80 cases were notified. One death occurred (1.2 per cent.), giving a death-rate of 0.35 per 1,000. Cases occurred throughout the year, and the disease was most prevalent in February (22 cases), March (20 cases), and December (14 cases). From April to August—both months inclusive—there were 20 cases notified.

Thirty-seven cases (34 per cent.) were sent to Westhulme Hospital, as isolation could not be carried out at home.

ENTERIC FEVER.—One case was notified during the year and proved fatal the day on which it was notified.

The previous year no notification of this disease was received.

Two specimens of blood were sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester. Both gave a negative result.

DIPHTHERIA (including Membranous Croup).—Thirty-one notifications of this disease were received during the year, against 26 the previous year. Two cases occurred in January, three in February, three in April, three in June, five in July, one in August, four in September, two in October, seven in November, and one in December.

Fourteen cases (45 per cent.) were removed to Westhulme Fever Hospital.

Three cases proved fatal, giving a death-rate of 0.10 per 1,000, and a case mortality of 9.6 per cent. In 1919 there was one death from this disease, which gave a death-rate of 0.035 per 1,000 and a case mortality of 3.8 per cent.

Three throat swabs were examined for the diphtheria bacillus.

Anti-Diphtheritic Serum is supplied by the Council free of charge. During office hours it can be obtained at the Town Hall, and at other times from the Police Stations in Victoria Street and Butler Green. During the year twenty-three tubes of 2,000 units each were supplied to Medical Practitioners for use in the district. The previous year seventeen similar tubes were supplied.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Two cases were notified during the year. Both patients died.

ERYSIPelas.—Ten notifications of this disease were received during the year. Three patients were removed to Westhulme Fever Hospital owing to the unsatisfactory home conditions. All the cases recovered. The previous year 25 cases were notified, and no death occurred.

DIARRHœA AND ENTERITIS (under 2 years).—Eleven deaths (8 males, 3 females) were due to Diarrhœa and Enteritis, giving a death-rate of 0.37 per 1,000. The previous year there were six deaths, giving a death-rate of 0.21 per 1,000.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Fifty-six primary notifications of this disease were received, 39 being of the Pulmonary Form and 17 of Other Forms. In 1919 seventy-seven primary notifications were received, 44 being of the Pulmonary Form and 23 of Other Forms.

During the year under review 22 deaths (14 males, 8 females) occurred from the Pulmonary Form, and 4 (1 male, 3 females) from Other Forms, against 13 from the Pulmonary Form and 9 from Other Forms during 1919; the death-rates being 0.74 per 1,000 for the Pulmonary Form and 0.13 per 1,000 for Other Forms, against 0.45 and 0.31 per 1,000 respectively for the previous year.

Dr. J. L. Stewart, of the Lancashire County Council Staff, who is the Consulting Tuberculosis Officer for this Area, has kindly given me the following particulars relating to residents in Chadderton who have come under his observation during the year 1920:—

Number attending the Tuberculosis Dispensary—

Insured : 89 Tubercular and 53 for Observation.

Non-Insured : 48 Tubercular and 44 for Observation.

Sent to Sanatorium—

Insured : 31.

Non-Insured : 9.

Sent to General Hospital—

Insured : 1.

Non-Insured : 5.

Sixty-six School Children attended the Dispensary. Seven of these were sent to Sanatoria and four to General Hospitals.

Only nine specimens of Sputa were sent for examination, the tubercle bacillus being found in one.

MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.—These diseases have not been compulsorily notifiable during the year, but a considerable number occurred, as the Health Visitors visited 247 cases.

Two deaths occurred from Measles, giving a death-rate of 0.06 per 1,000, the death-rate for the previous year being 0.063 per 1,000.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Eight notifications of this disease were received. All the cases made a satisfactory recovery.

MALARIA.—No notification of this disease was received.

PNEUMONIA (Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia).—Twenty-eight cases were notified during the year. Six notifications were received in each of the following months : March, April, and December.

Twenty deaths (11 males, 9 females) occurred, giving a death-rate of 0.60 per 1,000, against 1.26 per 1,000 during 1919.

All notified cases are visited by the Health Visitors, who are trained nurses, and their services for nursing purposes are offered.

It is evident that a considerable number of cases are not notified, whilst others are only notified when the patient is dying or is already dead.

A number of letters have been sent to the Medical Practitioners concerned reminding them of their obligation to notify these cases, but up to the present many have been ignored.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—One death occurred from this disease. The patient (a young child) was taken to a Nursing Home in Manchester, where she died.

No case of:—
Dysentery,
Trench Fever,
Encephalitis Lethargica,
Anterior Polio-Myelitis,
Locally contracted Anthrax or Rabies
was notified.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—During the year the following examinations were done at the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester:—

Three swabs for the Diphtheria Bacillus—One proved positive.

Two specimens of blood for Widal's reaction—Both negative.

Nine specimens of sputa for the Tuberclle Bacillus—
One was positive.

MORTALITY IN INFANCY.—Sixty-eight deaths (45 Males, 23 Females) occurred in children under one year old. Of this number four (1 Male, 3 Females) were illegitimate. The infantile death-rate being 98 per 1,000 births, against 126 and 117 per 1,000 births in 1919 and 1918 respectively, the death-rate of illegitimate children being 200 per 1,000 births in 1920 and 303 per 1,000 births in 1919.

In England and Wales during 1920 there were 80 deaths under one year per 1,000 births. The chief causes of death were Premature Birth (9), Bronchitis (6), Inanition (3), Congenital Heart Disease (4), Gastritis (4), Enteritis (5), Gastro-Enteritis (6), Convulsions (3), Meningitis (2), Congenital Syphilis (2), Whooping Cough (1), Broncho-Pneumonia (3).

Age distribution of deaths under one year:—

	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-2 months	2-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
Males	11	4	2	3	20	7	5	7	4	1	44
Females	3	4	2	...	9	4	2	4	3	1	23

From the above table it will be seen that 29, or 43.2%, of the deaths under one year of age occurred in the first four weeks of life; of these deaths 14, or 48.2%, occurred in the first week of life.

Infantile death-rates for Chadderton for the previous ten years:—

1910	152	per 1,000	births.
1911	141	„	„
1912	129	„	„
1913	116	„	„
1914	101	„	„
1915	123	„	„
1916	88	„	„
1917	86	„	„
1918	117	„	„
1919	126	„	„

Average for ten years..... 117.9 per 1,000 births.

HEALTH VISITORS' REPORT.

From January 1st, 1920, to December 31st, 1920.

No. of Notifications of Births received	729
„ Notifications by Registrar	10
„ New Cases visited	705
„ Infants Breast Fed at first visit	611
„ Infants Fed on Breast and Artificial Foods at first visit	16
„ Infants wholly Fed on Artificial Foods at first visit	78
„ Infants Died before visiting	27
„ Infants left the District	46
„ Infants Still-born	37

No. of Subsequent visits made	2944
,, Visits made to Children between one and five years of age	3741
,, Ante-Natal Cases visited	132
,, Ante-Natal Cases revisited	159
,, Pneumonia Cases visited	31
,, Pneumonia Cases revisited	16
,, Measles Cases visited	247
,, Measles Cases revisited	14
,, Scarlet Fever Cases visited	2
,, Diphtheria Cases visited	2
,, Chicken-pox Cases visited	8
,, Investigations of Deaths made	73
,, Visits made to Apex Mill, Middleton Junction	5
,, Vaccinations Dressed	105
,, Visits made to Various Cases	258

We now find that, instead of the Health Visitor being ignored and occasionally refused admittance, she is expected and welcomed and occasionally called in by the Mothers to ask advice of her regarding her children.

The majority of the Infants at first visits are entirely Breast Fed, but unfortunately at subsequent visits we find some are being partially or wholly fed on Artificial Foods.

Breast Feeding is strongly advised at first visits, and if the mother is in doubt before she is again visited, re adding Artificial Food or changing from Breast to Artificial Foods wholly, she is advised not to do so on her

own, but to attend at the Welfare Centre and obtain the advice of the Medical Officer there or consult her own doctor.

Regularity in feeding is another point strongly advised; also we advise that the infant be fed, bathed, and put to bed exactly at the same times every day.

Advice is given the mother as to rest, diet, and how to breast-feed correctly.

In all cases of Artificial Feeding strict cleanliness is strongly advised. Bottles, teats and valves to be thoroughly washed before and after each feed, and kept in cold water when not in use. Boat-shaped bottles are the ones recommended, of which there must be at least two; tube-bottles and comforters being condemned.

We advise that the Infants be bathed at least once each day; also they must be taken out as much as possible in the fresh air, and on nice days allowed to sleep out. A word is said about the ventilation of the house, especially the bedrooms, and the room in which the Infant sleeps when indoors.

Separate cots or substitutes are advised, and advice is given on the clothing of the Infant.

A book on advice "To Wives and Mothers" is left at each house on the first visit, and an invitation is given to the Mother to attend with the Baby at the Welfare Centre at the first opportunity.

When visiting Children between the ages of one and five years advice is given on Feeding, Cleanliness, *i.e.*, of Clothing, Body, Head, Mouth, and Teeth. An invitation is also given to these Children to attend at the Welfare Centre if they have not previously done so.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The premises used as a Centre are at the Primitive Methodist Sunday School, Washbrook. The rooms at the disposal of the Committee are: (1) a large room used as a waiting room; (2) a room rather smaller than No. 1, in which the children are undressed, weighed and redressed, and dried milk, etc., is sold; (3) doctor's consulting room; (4) store room; (5) treatment room; and (6) a small kitchen.

The first meeting at the Centre was held on June 18th, 1918.

The objects of the Centre are: (i.) To provide medical supervision for (a) infants and children up to five years of age, and (b) expectant mothers; (ii.) the weighing of these infants and children regularly, the former weekly if possible, the older ones at longer intervals unless ailing; (iii.) to encourage the breast-feeding of infants—a very important point especially for the baby; (iv.) the treatment of minor ailments in children, such as discharging ears, skin affections, umbilical herniæ, &c.—anything beyond these conditions the mother is advised to take the child to a medical practitioner or hospital; (v.) the sale of dried milk.

The Medical Officer attends each Session.

The Council's Health Visitors, and the lady Clerk from the Health Office attend each Session, the latter being responsible for the sale of dried milk and also assisting with the keeping of the records.

During the year the Centre was open on 83 occasions (from 10th May the Centre was opened two afternoons per

week). Two hundred and ninety-four Infants under one year old were entered on the books, and ninety-four Children over one year and under five years old.

Four thousand nine hundred and fifty-six Children were weighed, and 1,946 consultations with the Medical Officer took place.

The number of attendances of Children—4,958.

Of the Infants under one year 145 were Breast Fed only, 50 Breast Fed and Artificial Food, and 99 Artificial Food alone.

The following is a list of the chief defects found in the Children attending the Centre:—

Infectious Diseases—

Chickenpox	.....	1
Diphtheria	.....	1
Measles	.....	8
Mumps	.....	3
Pertussis	.....	8
Scarlet Fever	.....	1

Infantile Paralysis	1
Malformation	5
Nævus	6

Nose and Throat—

Adenoids	4
Tonsils and Adenoids	1
Enlarged Tonsils	3
Tonsillitis	1
Pneumonia	3

Skin—

Dermatitis	21
Eczema	14
Impetigo	25
Ringworm	1
Seborrhœa	8
Scabies	4
Urticaria	22
Rickets	21
Sores	6
Strabismus	8
Syphilis (Congenital)	1
Tight or Long Prepuce	58
Tubercular Spine	1
,, Joint	1
Ulcer of Cornea	1
Worms	6

ANTE-NATAL WORK. — Forty-nine expectant mothers attended the Centre. Eighty-three consultations with the Medical Officer took place.

Vital Statistics of the District.

The Registrar-General's Estimated Population for calculating the death-rate and birth-rate for 1920 was 29,689. To relieve the clerical work a table, giving the causes of death classified under 29 headings, distinguishing Male and Female deaths, has been supplied. This table refers to civilian deaths only.

DEATHS.

Causes of Deaths in Chadderton Urban District, 1920.

	Causes of Death.	Males.	Females.
	All Causes (Civilians only)	189	163
1.	Enteric Fever	1	—
2.	Smallpox	—	—
3.	Measles	1	1
4.	Scarlet Fever	1	1
5.	Whooping Cough	3	—
6.	Diphtheria and Croup	1	2
7.	Influenza	5	2
8.	Erysipelas	—	—
9.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	14	8
10.	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	1
11.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	2
12.	Cancer, Malignant Disease.....	16	19
13.	Rheumatic Fever	1	—
14.	Meningitis	3	1
15.	Organic Heart Disease	17	27
16.	Bronchitis	20	16
17.	Pneumonia (all forms)	11	9
18.	Other Respiratory Diseases	2	3
19.	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	8	3

	Causes of Death.	Males.	Females.
20.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	3
21.	Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—
21A.	Alcoholism	—	—
22.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	7	8
23.	Puerperal Fever	—	2
24.	Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever	—	4
25.	Congenital Debility, &c.	18	8
26.	Violence, apart from Suicide	9	1
27.	Suicide	1	2
28.	Other defined Diseases	48	38
29.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	2

Special Causes (included above)—

Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	...	1
Poliomyelitis	—	...	—

The above table shews that there were 352 Deaths (189 Males, 163 Females) assigned to Chadderton, giving a death-rate of 11.8 per 1,000 (the lowest on record), the average for the previous ten years being 15.7 per 1,000; the death-rates for the previous ten years being:—

1910.....	16.4	per 1,000
1911.....	16.3	„
1912.....	17.0	„
1913.....	13.7	„
1914.....	15.2	„
1915.....	15.4	„
1916.....	14.3	„
1917.....	15.0	„
1918.....	20.6	„
1919.....	13.9	„
<hr/>		
Average for last ten years	<u>15.7</u>	„

Twenty-two deaths were due to the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, giving a zymotic death-rate of 0.74 per 1,000, against 0.35 per 1,000 in 1919. For the past five years the numbers are:—

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	2
Diphtheria	5	4	7	1	3
Enteric Fever	1	1	0	0	1
Measles	11	17	2	2	2
Whooping Cough.	10	2	11	0	3
Diarrhoea	4	5	4	6	11
	32	30	25	10	22
Zymotic death-rate	1.19	1.14	0.99	0.35	0.74

During the year the Coroner held 23 Inquests and 5 Enquiries.

BIRTHS.

According to the Registrar-General the number of Births during the year was 689 (341 Males, 348 Females), the birth-rate being 23.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

There were 19 Illegitimate Births (7 Males, 12 Females), being 2.7 per cent. of the total Births. In 1919 the Illegitimate Births were 8.3 per cent. of the total Births.

Birth-rates in Chadderton for the previous ten years:

1910.....	25.6	per 1,000
1911.....	25.2	,,
1912.....	24.2	,,

1913.....	25.0	per 1,000.
1914.....	24.1	„
1915.....	22.1	„
1916.....	18.6	„
1917.....	16.6	„
1918.....	15.7	„
1919.....	13.3	„
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Average for past ten years	21.0	„
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Report of Inspector of Nuisances.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

I herewith submit for your information my Annual Report for the year ended December 31st, 1920.

In connection with the abatement of Sanitary Defects and Nuisances, I have continued my usual practice, when, on the discovery of any nuisance, either as the result of a complaint, or inspection, of forwarding to the owner or agent having charge of the property the Intimation Notice which specifies the works necessary to be done to abate the nuisance satisfactorily.

By continuing this practice I find, in a large majority of cases, the owners, and others responsible for the removal of a nuisance, willingly comply with the requirements without further notice. There are some, however, who will not make any attempt, until a Statutory Notice has been served upon them; this notice, I am pleased to say, usually brings about the desired effect.

The following is a summary of the work done:—

No. of Informal Notices served	467
,, Statutory Notices served	2
,, Infectious Cases notified	269
,, Rooms disinfected	261
,, Pail Closets converted to Water Carriage...	44
,, Smoke observations	10
,, Milk Samples submitted for Analysis	12
Amount of Diseased or Unsound Food destroyed	2 cwts. 1 qr. 11 lbs.
Visits to Factories and Workshops	52
,, Slaughter-houses, Meat, Fish and Fruit Shops	450
No. of Canal Boats inspected	4

Table containing particulars of Nuisances and other Defects dealt with:—

Nature of Nuisances and other Defects.	Recorded.	Abated.	Unabated.
Defective Ash-bins	286	250	36
,, Sanitary Pails	137	127	10
,, Drains	5	5	—
,, W.C.'s	2	1	1
,, W.W.C.'s	3	1	2
,, Windows	1	0	1
,, Roofs	3	0	3
,, Closet Doors	1	1	0
Blocked Drains	10	8	2
Keeping Fowls in back-yards	14	2	12
Accumulation of Manure	1	1	0
Keeping Pigeons in bedroom	1	1	0
Miscellaneous Defects	3	3	0
 Totals	 467	 400	 67

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The number of premises under this heading are four, and these relate to tripe-boiling. They are periodically inspected, and limewashing is regularly carried out.

The Council have not yet adopted any Bye-laws controlling these trades.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are seven private Slaughter-houses in the district; these are licensed annually.

The premises are visited regularly, more especially when slaughtering is taking place.

These premises, together with the lairs are at all times kept in a fairly satisfactory condition. The lime-washing and cleansing of the walls is frequently carried out, and the floors kept in a proper state of repair.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

There was no application during the year to register as a Cowkeeper, the number of Dairy Farms on the register being 51 and 118 Cowsheds.

The number of persons on the register as Purveyors of Milk is 38, against 27 in the previous year, there having been 11 applications made to the Council by persons desirous of being registered for the Sale of Milk.

During the year the Council took up the question of selling milk in opposition to the farmers, with a view to keeping down the exorbitant price demanded by the farmers. About June a Scheme was formulated and Milk obtained from a source outside the District. It was found possible to sell milk in shops at 7d. per quart, if delivered 8d. per quart, yet the local farmers were obtaining 9d. per quart. The milk obtained was of good quality.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The visits to premises where Foodstuffs are sold, which includes Butchers' Shops, Fish Shops, Green-grocers' and Grocers' Shops, and other premises where Cooked Foods are sold, amounted to 240.

In the course of my inspections I found the various tradesmen most agreeable, and every facility was accorded me when visiting their premises. I did not in any case experience any difficulty in getting surrender of Diseased or Unsound Meat.

I append a list of Foodstuffs condemned and destroyed during the year:—

Particulars of Food.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Condition.
1 Pig	3	6		Unsound.
2 Sheep	1	0	11	„
1 Cheese		1	10	„
2 Tins Corned Beef			12	„
<hr/>				
Totals	2	1	11	
<hr/>				

FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 12 Samples of Milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, with the following results:—

Genuine	8
Dirty Milk, containing cowdung	2
Adulterated, containing added water	1
Adulterated, deficient in cream	1
<hr/>	
	12
<hr/>	

Proceedings were taken in one case, resulting in defendant being fined £5 and 12s. 4d. costs.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 269 cases of Infectious Diseases have been notified (including all forms of Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, and Chicken-pox).

Owing to the prevalence of Smallpox in a neighbouring town, Chicken-pox was made notifiable about November. Up to the end of the year there were 24 cases of this disease notified. Scarlet Fever has again been the most prevalent disease, there having been notified 109 cases, against 80 the year previous. The number of patients removed to Hospital suffering from Infectious Diseases was 82.

Careful enquiries were made and printed instructions, giving particulars of isolation and the necessary care to be taken to prevent the further spread of infection, were left at every house where a case of Infectious Disease had been notified.

Disinfectants in the form of Izal Fluid and Soap are distributed to those homes where Infectious Disease has been notified.

Disinfection of the premises is also carried out, and 261 rooms have been so treated.

The Council have not yet provided the District with a Steam Disinfector.

MONTHLY TOTALS OF REPORTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR 1920.

Notified Cases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	No. of Cases Removed to Hospital.
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	2	3	...	...	3	5	1	4	2	7	1	31	14	
Erysipelas	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	10	3	
Scarlet Fever	...	9	22	20	6	6	2	4	2	8	8	14	109	37
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	2	6	6	3	1	4	3	1	4	2	3	4	39
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	1	...	3	1	...	4	3	1	3	...	1	17	1
Measles	
Pneumonitis	...	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	6	28
Chicken Pox	2	3	19	24
Dysentery	
Totals	17	35	38	20	11	16	19	6	20	16	25	46	269	82

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

During the year 10 observations have been taken of Mill Chimneys within the district, and on two occasions the limit of Black Smoke allowed by the Council has been exceeded. The duration of each observation was 30 minutes, and the limit allowed for Black Smoke is as follows :—

Where 1 or 2 boilers are working, 2 minutes per half hour.

,, 3	,,	,, 3	,,
,, 4 or more	,	,, 4	,,

The following table gives the number of observations taken and the result of same :—

Total Observat'ns taken	No Black Smoke	Under 1 minute	1 and under 2 minutes	2 and under 3 minutes	3 and 4 both inclusive	Over 4 minutes
10	6	0	0	1	1	2

Statutory Notice to abate the nuisance was served upon the Owners in each of the two cases where the time limit was exceeded.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The following table contains a summary of the various types of Closets in the district, and of those converted during the year :—

Type of Closets	No. of Closets 1919	Erected for New Buildings 1920	Converted 1920	No. of Closets 1920
Pail Closets	1920	—	44	1876
Waste Water Closets ...	3153	—	34	3187
Fresh Water Closets	1524	10	10	1544
 Totals	 6597	 10	 44	 6607

During the year 353 blocked closets were reported; 330 of these were relating to waste water closets, which is equivalent to 10.35 per cent. of the total number of this type of closet in the district, and 23 were relating to fresh water closets, which is equivalent to 1.49 per cent. of this type.

The whole of these were attended to by the Surveyor's Department.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

There are 84 Factories (including non-textile factories) registered in the district.

Twelve visits have been paid to these.

As regards the Workshops, of which there are 74 on the register, 40 visits have been paid to these.

The sanitary condition of the Bakehouses is fairly well maintained.

The following tabulated summary shows the work done during the year:—

I.—INSPECTION.

	Inspec-	Number of	Prose-
	tions.	written Notices.	cutions.
Factories (including Factory			
Laundries)	12	.....	—
Workshops, Workplaces ...	40	.....	—
<hr/>			
Total	52	.....	—
<hr/>			

CANAL BOATS.

During the year frequent visits were made to the Canal at Middleton Junction for the purpose of inspection of Boats for compliance with the Canal Boats Acts. I have examined four Boats, and found the same to be in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSING.

The total number of Dwelling-houses of all types in the district is 6,705; of this number it is estimated that 6,370 are of the working class type. No Houses have been built this year by private enterprise.

The Council have entered into two Housing Schemes, one at Henley Street, in the Hollinwood area of the district, and one at Burnley Lane, in the North Ward. In the Henley Street Scheme it is proposed to erect 96 houses, built in pairs, all to be of the working class type. Fair progress has been made, and at the close of the year there were four of the houses occupied. Respecting the Burnley Lane Scheme, lay-out plans have been submitted to the Ministry of Health and received approval. It is proposed to erect on this site 268 houses of the working class type. Plans have been submitted to the Ministry for the type of house it is proposed to erect, but at the close of the year these had not received sanction.

It is very difficult to deal with cases of overcrowding. At the present time the Council are the only authority who are erecting houses; private enterprise is apparently doing nothing. In my estimation it will be some time before we get over the difficulty. During October, 1919, a Census of the District was taken, and it was then found there were 162 houses which were considered to be over-

crowded, having regard to houses where there were more than two persons to one room. Also it is very difficult to get owners of property to do much in the way of repairs owing to the very high cost of same.

No closing orders have been issued during the year, but six houses in Block Lane have been demolished, these having been closed a few years ago and had become dangerous.

A. ASHWORTH, A.R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector.

**CASES OF SMALLPOX RECEIVED INTO RACEFIELD
SMALLPOX HOSPITAL FROM MIDDLETON
IN 1920.**

By the 12th of October, 1920, owing to the discovery of many centres of Smallpox in Middleton, it was realised that the Tuberculosis patients would have to be removed from the Racefield Smallpox Hospital.

The County Tuberculosis Department at Preston was notified by telephone on that morning (12th October) that notice to quit was being sent in writing that day giving 48 hours' notice to remove the Tuberculosis patients. By 9 a.m. on the 14th October the last cases of Tuberculosis were dispatched. Later the same day 12 cases of Small-pox were admitted, and by November 1st 47 cases had been admitted. Afterwards five more cases were admitted, making a total of 52.

The ages of the patients were:—

Years...	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	17	18	25
Cases...	1	4	1	5	3	2	5	8	3	2	1	1	2

Thirty-four of the patients were under 14 years of age.

Condition as to Vaccination.—Of the 52 cases nine only showed marks of having been previously successfully vaccinated before being exposed to infection, all having been done in infancy, their ages being as follows:—

Years.

11.....	four marks.....	area $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. in.
33.....	three , , ,	over $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. in.
36.....	two , , ,	$\frac{1}{2}$ sq. in.
45.....	three , , ,	over $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. in.

Also successfully re-vaccinated 9 days before rash appeared. (Eruption consisted of 30 spots).

46.....	two marks.....	area $\frac{3}{4}$ sq. in.
50.....	one mark	$\frac{1}{2}$, ,
53.....	two marks.....	$\frac{1}{2}$, ,
55.....	one mark	$\frac{1}{4}$, ,
62.....	six marks.....	1 , ,

The vaccinated child of 11 years of age had a mild discrete attack.

Fifteen vaccinations were performed during the incubation period, thirteen of these being successful.

Four others and one doubtful case were vaccinated after the rash appeared, with results as below:—

A.P.	4th day of rash	unsuccessful.
A.H.	2nd , , ,	successful.
A.C.	1st , , ,	unsuccessful.
E.H.	5th , , ,	unsuccessful.

The doubtful case was vaccinated on the 3rd day of the rash, 3rd day in Hospital (4 abortive papules), and was successful.

The last case was admitted on November 26th,

It was difficult to apprise what, if any, modification in the attack was brought about by successful vaccination during the incubation period owing to some of the unvaccinated cases being so mild.

All the cases were discrete but differed markedly in severity, some having few spots, others from about 60 to 100, whilst others had many hundreds.

The rash came out more profusely after admission in the cases admitted in the early stage of the eruption, spots coming out for about three days.

From the history obtained from the patients or their relatives it was found that all—except two—owned to having had a well marked onset, and that the eruption was delayed in a few cases up to the 5th day of the illness.

On examining the cases the first thing that struck one was the extraordinary mildness of some of the cases.

The distribution of the rash was closely studied and was spotted on a chart in a considerable number of cases. These charts showed very vividly how the front of the trunk—especially the abdomen—escaped the rash when compared to the face, arms, back, hands, legs and feet. The axillæ, groins, popliteal spaces and loins were almost free in every case.

The spots in all cases were round; there were none with crenated edges.

The new papules, even when very small, were distinctly indurated.

Vesiculation and pustulation varied in cases and in the same case in different parts of the body. In one case with a fairly profuse rash most of the spots did not form

good vesicles, and only one suppurated. In many of the cases the vesicular and pustular stages were short and the formation of crusts came on early.

Secondary Fever was almost absent, being well marked in two cases only.

After separation of the crusts only a few of the patients were pitted, and these marks were small and shallow. Others had elevated spots left instead of scars; these elevated parts had almost become quite level before leaving hospital.

It was interesting to see the difference in the severity of the attack in members of the same family.

The type of disease was of low virulence.

All the cases recovered.

The shortest residence in Hospital was 13 days, and the longest 72 days.

Complications and Sequelæ were few.

Eczema occurred in two cases.

Boils in four cases.

Conjunctivitis two cases.

Two developed dropsy of the legs.

Most of the girls admitted had pediculi or nits in the hair.

Education Report, 1920.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

CHADDERTON, JUNE, 1921.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION
COMMITTEE.

MR. CARTER, LADY, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the work done by your Medical Officer and School Nurses during the year 1920.

The arrangement of the Report is altered to conform with suggestions sent out by the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education.

The work has been carried out on the same lines as the previous year.

Owing to the cry for economy the proposed New School Clinic has not been erected, so no further extension of the Medical or Dental Work has been undertaken.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES WOOD, M.D., D.P.H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

1. Staff—Clerk (part-time): Miss H. CHAMBERS.

Nurses: Miss MARY MAXWELL, Trained Nurse
 Miss AGNES RIMMER, Trained Nurse
 and C.M.B.

Medical Officer: JAMES WOOD, M.D.,
 Ch.B., D.P.H.

2. Co-ordination of the work of the School Medical Service with that of other health services.

(a) **Infant and Child Welfare.**—The record card of a child who has attended the Child Welfare Centre is transferred to the School Medical Department when the child attains the age of five years.

(b) **Nursery Schools.**—There is no Nursery School in the district.

(c) **The Care of Debilitated Children under School Age.**—These children come under the supervision of the Health Visitors. The mother is advised to take the ailing child to their family doctor or to attend the Child Welfare Centre and have the child examined by the Medical Officer. If the condition found requires treatment the parent is advised where the necessary treatment can be obtained.

3. The School Medical Service in Relation to Public Elementary Schools.

(a) **School Hygiene.**—The hygienic conditions of the Schools in this Area were fairly fully reviewed in the Report of 1913. Each year since improvements or further defects have been

recorded in the review of the Schools. There is no proper arrangement for drying children's clothes and boots in any School. The supply of wash-hand basins, towels and soap is deficient in most of the Schools. Good and efficient use is not made of the supply which is available, the condition of the hands and faces in a large number of cases being deplorable.

A new boiler was installed during the latter part of the year for heating the Infants' Department at Corpus Christi School.

Inspection of Schools.

BUSK SCHOOL.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Floor moderately clean. Little dust on window ledges, picture frames, &c.

Classrooms I. and II.—Floors fairly clean; upper ledges and picture frames thick with dust.

Classrooms III. and IV.—Floors fairly clean and not much dust in these rooms. In Classroom IV. several of the desks are broken.

Playgrounds.—Girls' and Infants': Insufficient dust-bin accommodation.

W.C.'s and Urinal moderately clean.

Boys' Playground is too small.

Urinal.—Flags require relaying with proper slope and good joints.

W.C.'s.—Two seats and two pedestals dirty.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Large Room: Cleanliness of floor very fair. Very little dust in here.

Classroom.—Floor fair. Very little dust in this room,

CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Old School: All the floors fairly clean and very little dust.

New School.—Floor clean. Very little dust.

Cloakrooms.—Very little dust in these rooms.

Sanitary Conveniences.—All clean.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Large Room: Floor clean and very little dust.

Classrooms.—Floors clean and very little dust.

Condition of whole School as to cleanliness very satisfactory.

CORPUS CHRISTI SCHOOL.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Large Room: Floor clean. Very little dust.

Classrooms.—Floors clean and very little dust.

Cloakroom.—Floor fairly clean. Not much dust.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Floor fairly clean. Very little dust in this room.

Classrooms I. and II.—Floors moderately clean and practically free of dust.

Classroom III.—Floor clean.

Large Classroom, which is used occasionally.—Floor dirty, window ledges dusty.

Cloakrooms.—Boys' and Girls': Floors clean and very little dust.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys': Urinal too small. W.C.'s: Dirty from misuse. Girls': Clean.

The Infants' Department has recently had a new boiler supplied for heating purposes.

The whole of both Departments requires decorating.

DENTON LANE CHURCH SCHOOL.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Large Room: Floor dirty but very little dust in here.

Classrooms I. and II.—Floors dirty but free of dust.

Cloakrooms.—Boys': Floor dirty. Room is small, and contains too much lumber.

Girls' and Infants': Floor fairly clean. Very little dust.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Girls' W.C.'s clean. Part of woodwork of one pedestal missing.

Boys' W.C.'s clean. Door off one of the hinges.

Playgrounds.—Pools of water on surface of both.

One Ash-bin dilapidated.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Large Room: Not much dust in here, and floor fairly clean in one part.

Classroom.—Floor dirty. Not much dust in this room.

DRURY LANE SCHOOL.

Large Room.—Floor dirty. Ledges dusty. No reflectors have been provided for the incandescent lights.

Classroom.—Dirty floor. Window frames, picture frames, &c., dusty.

Infants' Room.—Dirty floor. Very little dust on the lower ledges.

Cloakroom.—Very little dust in here, and floor fairly clean.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys' W.C.'s clean. Gully in Urinal blocked. Girls' W.C.'s clean.

Downspout on side of Classroom is blocked.

EUSTACE STREET COUNCIL SCHOOL.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Large Hall: Floor only fairly clean. Dusty upper ledges and picture frames.

Classrooms: Floors only fairly clean. Upper ledges and window frames dusty. Windows dirty.

Cloakrooms.—Girls': Floor fairly clean, windows dirty. Boys': Dusty window ledges, windows dirty.

Playgrounds.—Boys': Asphalted portion very badly broken. Broken downspout near covered part of playground. Girls': Part of surface broken.

Sanitary Conveniences.—W.C.'s: Girls' clean. The water seal in half the W.C.'s is broken. Boys' clean.

Infants'.—Girls': Clean. Broken plaster in ceiling of one. Boys': Walls clean. Seal out of order.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Large Room: Floor clean. Dust on radiators and picture frames.

Classrooms.—Floors fairly clean. Dusty pipes and picture frames.

The whole of both Departments requires decorating, and the surface of the Playgrounds should be made good.

MIDDLETON JUNCTION SCHOOL.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Large Room: Dirty floor. Upper ledges dusty and desks also.

Classroom (Cookery).—Dirty floor. Picture frames and hot water pipes dusty.

Classroom II.—Floor dirty. Not much dust.

Cloakrooms.—Girls': Floor broken in one place. Boys': Dirty floor. Not much dust. There is too much lumber stored in here.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys' W.C.'s: Floors and pedestals dirty. Walls require limewashing.

Urinal is too small. Floor slopes the wrong way and

urine runs into Playground, producing an offensive ammoniacal odour.

Girls' W.C.'s: Walls require limewashing.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Large Room: Floor dirty. Not much dust in here.

Classroom.—Floor dirty but not much dust.

Cloakroom.—Floor fairly clean. Very little dust.

MILLS HILL SCHOOL.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Large Room: Very little dust in this room. Floor fairly clean.

Classroom and Cookery Room.—Floor clean. Free of dust.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Large Room: Floor clean. Practically free of dust.

Classrooms I. and II.—Cleanliness of floors very fair. Very little dust in these rooms.

Cloakrooms.—Boys': Floor fairly clean. Free of dust. Girls' and Infants': Floor dirty.

Playgrounds.—Large pools of water in each Playground. Would be much improved if flagged or asphalted.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys': W.C.'s clean. Urinal too small. Girls': W.C.'s clean.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH SCHOOL.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Large Room: Floor dirty. Dusty window frames and upper ledges. Thick dust on all the things on the platform.

Classroom I.—Floor dirty. Upper ledges and picture frames thick with dust.

Classroom II.—Floor fairly clean. Dusty picture frames and pipes.

Classroom III.—Floor fairly clean. Upper ledges, pipes and picture frames thick with dust.

Classroom IV.—Dirty floor. Defective tap on radiator. Plenty of dust in here.

Classroom V.—Floor fairly clean. Picture frames, pipes and window frames dusty.

Cloakrooms.—Girls': Floor fairly clean. Wood-work dusty. Boys': Floor fairly clean. Not much dust in here.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys' W.C.'s: Part of woodwork of two seats missing. Walls require lime-washing.

Floor of Urinal slopes the wrong way at the entrance and urine flows into the Playground. This should be remedied as it creates a nuisance.

Girls' W.C.'s.—Woodwork of two seats missing. Walls require limewashing. Pedestals dirty. Excreta on floor of one W.C.

There are two broken downspouts on the Kempsey Street side.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Large Room: Part of floor clean. Upper ledges dusty. Two broken desks in this room.

Classroom.—Floor only fairly clean. Upper ledges, picture frames and pictures dusty.

Cloakroom.—Floor fair. Pipes, woodwork and upper parts of window frames dusty.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH SCHOOL.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Middle Room: Floor dirty. Pipes dusty.

Large Room.—Dirty floor. Pipes, desks and ledges dusty. No window-cord in this room will work.

New incandescent lights have been provided in this room and the Middle Room.

Classroom.—Floor dirty. Plenty of dust in here.

Cloakrooms.—Boys' : Floor dirty. Thick with dust.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys' W.C.'s dirty. Require limewashing.

Urinal.—Blocked gully.

Blocked gully in Boys' Playground.

Girls' W.C.'s.—Part of one door off hinge. Part of woodwork of three seats missing. Moderately clean.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Large Room : Floor dirty. Pipes and picture frames dusty.

Classroom.—Floor dirty. Upper ledges dusty.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH SCHOOL.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Floor clean. Upper ledges dusty.

Classroom.—Floor clean. Picture frames dusty.

INFANTS' ROOM.—Floor clean. Upper ledges dusty.

Cloakrooms.—Girls' : Floor fairly clean. Defective stairs leading to it from the large room.

Boys'.—Floor fairly clean. Requires decorating.

STANLEY ROAD COUNCIL SCHOOL.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—The cleanliness of the floors of the Large Room and Classrooms is unsatisfactory, except Classroom No. 2, which is clean.

The Teachers' Room is not properly cleaned.

Cloakrooms.—Floors clean but woodwork dusty.

Sanitary Conveniences.—All fairly clean.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.—Large Hall : Floor fairly clean. Some of the window frames dusty. New incandescent lights have been put in this room.

Classrooms I. and II.—Dirty floors. Dusty window frames and ledges.

Classroom III.—Floor fairly clean. Dusty picture frames and desks.

Classroom IV.—Dusty window frames and dirty floor.

Classrooms V. and VI.—Floors dirty. Desks and window frames dusty.

Cloakrooms.—Girls' : Floor clean. Window frames thick with dust, and woodwork on wall round room also.

Playgrounds.—Girls' and Boys' : Surface badly broken.

W.C.'s and Urinal fairly clean.

Girls' W.C.'s clean.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.—Large Room : Floor fairly clean. Thick dust under hot water pipes.

Classroom A.—Floor dirty. Picture frames and window frames dusty.

Classrooms B., C., D. and E.—Floors moderately clean. Window frames dusty.

Classroom F.—Floor dirty. Picture frames and window frames dusty.

Cloakrooms.—Girls' : Thick dust under pipes, window frames dusty.

Boys'.—Floor clean. Very little dust in here.

Teachers' Room.—Dirty floor and rug.

4. Medical Inspection.

(a) The age groups of the children inspected are (1) Entrants, (2) Intermediates—8 years old—and (3) Leavers—12 years old.

(b) The Board's Schedule of Medical Inspection has been followed.

(c) The Teachers, Attendance Officers and School Nurses are on the look out for children who

have crippling defects. These are reported to the School Medical Officer.

(d) There is very little disturbance of the School arrangements by the Medical Inspection. No complaint was made during the year.

All the Inspections take place on the School premises except at Mills Hill Church School and Middleton Junction Council School. Permission has been obtained from the Board of Education for the inspections to be held off the School premises in these two cases.

Sixty-six Medical Inspections were held during the year.

TABLE.—Height and Weight.

BOYS.

Age	No. exam'd	Height inches	Standard Height inches	Height Cms.	Standard Height Cms.	Weight lbs.	Standard Weight lbs.	Weight Kilos.	Standard Weight Kilos.
5	211	40·2	40·4	102·1	102·6	39·02	38·67	17·7	17·54
6	70	41·6	42·4	105·6	107·7	42·69	42·96	19·36	19·49
7	12	46·1	44·9	117·1	114·1	45·54	46·67	20·66	21·18
8	118	45·1	46·6	114·5	118·4	51·1	49·86	23·16	22·62
12	248	53·5	54·9	135·9	139·4	68·92	72·51	31·28	32·89
13	20	54·5	55·7	138·4	141·5	76·39	76·91	34·64	34·88

GIRLS.

Age	No. exam'd	Height inches	Standard Height inches	Height Cms.	Standard Height Cms.	Weight lbs.	Standard Weight lbs.	Weight Kilos.	Standard Weight Kilos.
5	171	40·5	40·1	102·9	101·8	38·35	37·44	17·38	16·97
6	62	41·3	42·1	104·6	106·9	39·4	40·83	17·86	18·52
7	11	41·9	44·5	106·4	113·0	42·82	45·1	19·44	20·46
8	123	45·8	46·1	116·3	117·1	47·92	48·68	21·74	22·08
12	270	54·8	54·6	139·2	138·7	69·88	73·28	31·7	33·23
13	31	55·4	56·6	140·7	143·7	76·95	79·54	34·9	36·08

The standard height and weight given in the above table is for children in the North of England, and is taken from the table prepared by Doctors A. W. Tuxford and R. Ashleigh Glegg.

5. Findings of Medical Inspection. Review of the facts disclosed by Medical Inspection.

(a) **Uncleanliness.** At routine medical inspection 230 children were found to have dirty heads and 53 dirty bodies. The heads of ten children were full of vermin and required thorough treatment; the remainder had nits in varying degrees. Three specials were examined and found to have verminous heads. Very few children were found with body-lice on them, many were badly flea-bitten, and a considerable number, judging from the dirty condition of the skin, had not been thoroughly washed for some time.

(b) **Minor Ailments.** One hundred and forty-nine children were referred for treatment; of these 148 were treated under the Local Education Authority's Scheme, and one otherwise.

(c) **Tonsils and Adenoids.** Seventy-five children were found to have enlarged tonsils or adenoids or both. Of these forty-two were referred for treatment. Three special children examined had enlarged tonsils, and were referred for treatment.

(d) **Tuberculosis.** One definite case of tuberculosis of the lungs was found during routine inspection, and nine were examined as specials. Fifteen children (7 specials) were suspected as suffering from this disease, and were referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary for observation. One child had the cervical glands affected, and four specials were affected in the same manner. Three specials were suffering from spinal

disease, four had other bones or joints affected, and one had tuberculosis of the skin.

(e) **Skin Disease.** Two children were found with ringworm of the scalp, six with scabies, thirty-two with impetigo, and sixty with other diseases of the skin during routine inspection. As specials the following were examined:— Five cases of ringworm of the scalp and two with ringworm of the body, four with scabies, eight with impetigo, and thirteen with other diseases of the skin.

(f) **External Eye Diseases.** Fifty-three cases of external eye disease were found, twenty-seven of which were referred for treatment. Ten special children were examined and found to have some form of external eye disease. All the latter were referred for treatment.

(g) **Vision.** One hundred and thirty-nine cases of defective vision and twenty-four cases of squint were seen during routine inspection; nine special children examined were found to have defective vision. Of the former the defect was so great that 83 were referred for treatment, and of the latter all were referred for treatment.

(h) **Ear Disease and Hearing.** Fifteen cases of defective hearing were found during the examination of the children, and seven of these were referred for treatment. One hundred and twenty-two other diseases of the ear were seen. There were mostly cases of cerumen in the ear passages. One hundred and eleven of these cases were referred for treatment. Two special children were found to have some affection of the ear and were referred for treatment.

(i) **Dental Defects.** A great number of children at all ages examined were found to have defective teeth. Of the Entrants examined 34.8 per cent. had four or more defective teeth, of the Intermediates 45.8 per cent., and of the Leavers 16.0 per cent. 1,372 children were examined, and 399, or 29 per cent., had four or more defective teeth. In 1915 the figures were 1,348 children examined, of whom 629, or 46.7 per cent., had 4 or more teeth defective. The greatest improvement appears in Leavers.

(j) **Crippling Defects.** Eighty-three children were found to have rickets; four were so bad that they were referred for treatment. In the other cases advice is given on the care of the child, feeding, time in bed, &c.

6. **Infectious Diseases.** When any school child is affected with an infectious disease notice is sent to the Head Teacher of the School informing him or her of the fact. If any other child or children from the same house attend school the necessary instructions are given as to excluding these children. Later a further communication is sent stating when the child or children can be re-admitted to school.

If Infectious Disease prevails in a part of the district or in a School the School Nurses visit the Schools in that area oftener to detect, if possible, cases in the early stages. The Schools Medical Officer also visits to examine children, to confer with the Head Teacher, and advise as to the most appropriate steps to be taken.

7. Following Up. Special "following up" cards are used for children found suffering from physical defects. One side is used for noting the particulars respecting the child, such as the name, address, age, school, and defect or defects from which the child suffers. The opposite side is used to record the visits to the home, the advice given, treatment received (if any), and the progress of the case. The School Nurses visit the homes from time to time and interview the parents—generally the mother—on each occasion if possible. In some instances the visits have to be continued for many months before treatment is obtained.

During the year the School Nurses made 1,456 home visits and 356 visits to the Schools.

8. Medical Treatment.

(a) **Minor Ailments.** A large proportion of the children found suffering from minor ailments attend the School Clinic for treatment. Some are taken to their own medical adviser. Where the child is considered too young to attend the Clinic owing to the long distance the child would have to travel, the School Nurse makes arrangements with the mother to have treatment carried out at home under the supervision of the nurse. Rarely is any objection to attendance at the Clinic raised by the parent. On the other hand many parents bring their children for examination, on their own initiative, if they think the children are not well.

During the year 627 children with minor ailments attended the School Clinic, making 11,229 attendances, and 488 were cured.

(b) **Tonsils and Adenoids.** The Education Committee have made arrangements with the Oldham Royal Infirmary for the treatment of school children affected with Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids. The Education Committee subscribe £15 15s. per annum and in return get 30 "Recommends." This arrangement has the sanction of the Board of Education.

A number of the parents work in the Cotton Mills or Iron Works and they are able to get a "Recommend" to the Infirmary for the child from the Mill or Works. When a school child is found to be suffering from enlarged tonsils and adenoids this is pointed out to the parent if present. If the parent is not present at the examination a notice is sent intimating that the child is suffering from this defect, and the School Nurse visits the home and interviews the parent, at the same time explaining what the trouble is and advising how it can be remedied. A small proportion of the parents prefer to have the operation done at home by their own medical practitioner, and a few prefer to have the operation done at one of the hospitals in Manchester. The total number of children submitted to operation during the year was thirty-nine. Thirty-three were done at the Oldham Royal Infirmary and six in other Hospitals or by private practitioners.

(c) **Tuberculosis.** Practically all the cases of Tuberculosis—Lung and Other Forms—are sent to the Tuberculosis Dispensary for examination and treatment. The Tuberculosis Officer—under the County Council Scheme—arranges

for the treatment he considers most suitable, in Observation Hospital, Sanatorium, Hospital, or at home.

(d) **Skin Diseases.** Many of the cases of Skin Disease are treated at the School Clinic, others attend the Skin Hospital at Manchester, the Oldham Royal Infirmary, or their own medical adviser.

One hundred and sixty-four cases of Skin Affections were treated at the School Clinic; nine were treated at home.

(e) **External Eye Diseases.** One hundred and four cases were treated at the School Clinic.

(f) **Vision.** Children suspected of suffering from defective vision are generally examined at the School Clinic, a few consult an Eye Surgeon, others attend the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital or the Oldham Royal Infirmary. A small number go to opticians in the neighbourhood.

Seventy-eight children were examined under the Local Education Authority's Scheme, two by private practitioners or Hospital, and fifteen otherwise.

(g) **Ear Diseases and Hearing.** Wherever possible the parent is persuaded to allow the child to attend the School Clinic for the treatment of Otorrhœa. The treatment is carried out until the discharge ceases.

Aural Polypi and Mastoid Disease are generally referred to the Ear Department of the Oldham Royal Infirmary. Cerumen is removed at the School Clinic. Cases of deafness are

advised to attend the Oldham Royal Infirmary or the Ear Department of one of the Manchester Hospitals for treatment, if thought advisable.

(h) **Dental Defects.** At medical inspections advice is given on the care of the teeth. If the teeth are defective the parent is advised to take the child to a dentist for treatment. Many parents are very apathetic on this point, and frequently nothing is done.

(i) **Crippling Defects and Orthopædics.** These cases are referred to Hospital for treatment.

9. **Open-Air Education.** At some of the Schools, when the weather permits, Classes are held in the open air.

10. **Physical Training.** No Area Organiser of Physical Training has yet been appointed by the Committee.

11. **Provision of Meals.** Application for free meals is made to the Secretary of Education by the Head Teacher of the School which the child attends or by the parent. Particulars of the family income, &c., are obtained, and if found to be below the scale fixed by the Education Committee free meals are granted.

A substantial mid-day meal is provided. If thought necessary the child is submitted to the Schools Medical Officer for examination. The arrangements work quite satisfactorily. In view of the small number applying, no special dietary has been arranged. No free meals were provided during the year 1920.

12. **School Baths.** No School in the district is provided with a bath. During the Summer the children in Standard IV. and upwards attend in classes at the Public Baths each week.

13. **Co-operation of Parents.** Notices are sent to the parents a few days before the medical inspection informing them that their child will be examined on a given date. The parent is invited to attend. Defects are pointed out to the parents, if present at the inspection, and advice is given on treatment and where it can be obtained. If the parent is not present, a notice is sent by the Schools Medical Officer intimating the defect found, and this is followed by a visit from the School Nurse. A considerable number of parents very willingly take the advice which is given and have their children attended to, whilst others are very indifferent and put off the requisite treatment as long as possible, often cherishing the vain hope that the child will "grow out of it."

During the medical inspection of 537 Entrants 287 parents were present, or 53.4 per cent.; of 241 Intermediates 75, or 31.1 per cent.; of 573 Leavers 126 parents were present, or 21.9 per cent.

14. **Co-operation of Teachers.** The teachers facilitate the work of medical inspection as much as possible, but do not assist in it. The School Nurse does the weighing and measuring of the children.

The following-up is chiefly done by the School Nurses, but the teachers frequently call

their attention to cases which are not being attended to as they should be.

The teachers also send the children who attend School to the School Clinic for the treatment which has been arranged.

15. Co-operation of School Attendance Officers. The School Attendance Officers do not undertake any work concerning the medical inspection, but they render very useful help in the following-up of difficult cases and in obtaining and continuing prolonged treatment, which is apt, in many instances, to become irregular.

Any case presenting special difficulty is referred to them by the Schools Medical Officer or by the School Nurse acting on his advice.

17. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children. The School Attendance Officers, Head Teachers and School Nurses notify the Schools Medical Officer of the cases they meet or suspect. Arrangements are then made for the Schools Medical Officer to examine the child.

This arrangement works satisfactorily. There is no Special School for these cases in our district, but arrangements have been made with the County Borough of Oldham to admit suitable cases into their Special Schools. Some Epileptics are sent to the Manchester School at Soss Moss.

No special provision has been made for After-Care in this area.

18. Nursery Schools. There is no Nursery School in the district,

19. **Secondary Schools.** There is no Secondary School in this district.

20. **Continuation Schools.** There is no Continuation School in the district.

21. **Employment of Children and Young Persons.** There are a considerable number of half-timers in the Schools. These children work mostly in the cotton mills or iron works. A small number work out of School hours as newsboys or assist in hairdressers' shops.

During the year there was no Juvenile Employment Committee working. No special arrangements are made with the certifying factory surgeon for the district.

The physical condition of the employed children and young persons varies greatly. Some of these children are well developed and in very good condition, whilst others are puny and debilitated. The poor condition of the latter is not, in my opinion, wholly due to their work. Previous to attaining the necessary age to work half-time some of these children have not had robust health, but as soon as the law allows the child begins to work half-time.

23. **Miscellaneous.** One teacher and two pupil teachers were examined during the year.

Thirty-eight specimens of hairs and scrapings from the skin were examined for the ring-worm fungus. Seventeen proved negative and twenty-one positive.

Two parents were prosecuted during the year; one for not providing spectacles was fined five guineas; the second had a mentally defective child and refused to send her to a Special School. The magistrates gave the necessary order, and the child has attended well.

The School Clinic.

Situated at 90 and 92, Cowhill. The rooms in use are: Two waiting-rooms for parents and children, one for the Nurses where the treatment of minor ailments is carried out, one for a consulting room for the Doctor, and a small room fitted up for the examination of eyes, ears, &c.

Opened September 14th, 1914.

The Schools Medical Officer attends on Monday and Thursday mornings to examine the children, to advise treatment where necessary, and to supervise the treatment of minor ailments which is carried out by the School Nurses.

The Nurses attend at the Clinic each morning at 9-30 except Saturday, the work frequently continuing until 12-30 p.m.

Special times are arranged by the Schools Medical Officer for the examination of cases of suspected defective eyesight. The parents of these children are interviewed by the Nurses, who point out to them the difficulty under which the children at school are working. The parents are advised to have their children examined, and to purchase glasses if found necessary. After examination, if found necessary, a prescription for glasses is given.

After purchasing, the child again visits the School Medical Officer at the Clinic to see if the spectacles provided are suitable.

During the year 627 Children were treated at the Clinic, and 11,229 attendances were made by these children.

School Exemptions.

Number of Exemption Certificates given..	1099
Number Certified Fit to attend School	578
	<hr/>
	1677
	<hr/>

Classification of Cases Examined at Clinic.

Abscess	7
Adenitis	6
Anæmia	16
Defective Teeth	4
Diseases of the Chest:—	
Bronchitis	35
Bronchitis and Asthma	2
Debility	42
Diseases of the Ear:—	
Cerumen	10
Deafness	1
Otorrhœa	34
Diseases of the Eye:—	
Blepharitis	10
Stye	4
Conjunctivitis	37
Dacrocystitis	1

Ulcer of Cornea	19
Nebula Cornea	2
Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis	2
Congenital Defect—Eyeball	1
Squint and Defective Vision	12
Ophthalmia	36
Ganglion Wrist	1
Heart Disease	5
Indigestion	10
Infectious Diseases:—	
Diphtheria	1
Chicken-pox	8
German Measles	4
Mumps	2
Scarlet Fever	1
Whooping Cough	3
Injuries	13
Nervous System:—	
Epilepsy	2
Nervousness	4
Chorea	1
Habit Spasm	1
Night Terrors	1
Nose and Throat:—	
Adenoids	2
Nasal Catarrh	4
Enlarged and Inflamed Tonsils	27
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	13
Nasal Obstruction (not Adenoids)	2
Rickets	9
Diseases of the Skin:—	
Acne	3
Alopecia	6
Boils	8

Eczema	25
Erythema	2
Herpes	3
Impetigo—Head	63
,, —Body	66
Nits	21
Pediculi Capitis	14
	— 35
Psoriasis	2
Ringworm—Head	50
,, —Body	15
Scabies	70
Seborrhœa Capitis	3
Urticaria	5
Wart	1
Burn	3
Scald	7
Sores	7
Sprain	1
Tubercular Diseases:—	
Bone	1
Glands	1
Lungs	1
,, (Suspected)	4
Larynx	1
Lupus Vulgaris	1
Spine	2
Headache	1
Wounds	5
Defective Speech	2
Vomiting	4
Septic Wounds	1
Ulcers	7
Rheumatism	4
Hoarseness	1

Enlarged Thyroid	9
Enlarged Cervical Glands	11
Dog Bite	3
Enuresis	3
Vulvitis	1
Infantile Paralysis	2
Talipes Equino-Varus	1
Deformities (Congenital Disease of Hip) ...	1
Tæno-Synovitis	1
Mentally Defective	1
Various	5
<hr/>	
Total	844
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CLASSIFICATION OF CASES TREATED AT THE CLINIC.

Number of Children Treated 627

Number of Attendances 11,229

DISEASE	Number	Cured	Improved	Treated at home	Still attending at end of year	X Rays	Full time	Skin and other Hospitals	Left the District
Impetigo	83	2		...	...	5	...	...	...
Ringworm.....	42	27	10	...	...	5	...	...	...
Pediculosis	74	69	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerumen	103	108		5	...	...	...	...	...
Otorrhoea	91	26	38	1	23	...	2	...	1
Conjunctivitis	39	32	4	...	3	...	...	...	...
Sores	16	12	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
Blepharitis	17	10	5	...	2	...	...	...	...
Eczema	17	13	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia	31	22	9	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ulcer of Cornea	17	14	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Septic Wounds	12	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Burns and Scalds	16	14	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Herpes .....	...	5		...	...	...	...	...	...
Boils	5	5		...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess	6	6		...	...	...	...	...	...
Scabies	17	16	1	...	...	8	...	...	...
Other Causes	36	26		2	...				
Totals.....	627	488	84	7	45	...	2	...	1

Condition as to Vaccination of the Children Examined.

ENTRANTS.

0 Marks	384	71.5%
1 Mark	5 .....	.9%
2 Marks	21	3.9%
3 Marks	8	1.4%
4 Marks	119	22.1%

INTERMEDIATES.

0 Marks	159	65.9%
1 Mark	2 .....	.8%
2 Marks	6	2.4%
3 Marks	7	2.8%
4 Marks	67	27.8%

LEAVERS.

0 Marks	298	52.0%
1 Mark	16	2.7%
2 Marks	32	5.5%
3 Marks	14	2.4%
4 Marks	213	37.1%

TABLE I.—Number of Children Inspected 1st January, 1920, to 31st December, 1920.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Age	ENTRANTS				INTERMEDIATE GROUP		LEAVERS				Grand Total	
	3 & 4	5	6	Other Ages	Total	8	12	13	14	Other Ages	Total	
Boys.....	0	211	70	12	293	118	248	20	2	13	283	694
Girls.....	0	171	62	11	244	123	270	31	2	8	311	678
Totals	0	382	132	23	537	241	518	51	4	21	594	1372

B.—SPECIAL INSPECTION.

Special Cases.		Re-Examinations, i.e. No. of Children Re-Examined.
Boys	538	.....
Girls	594	.....
Totals	1132	.....
		121
		165
		286

C.—TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN INSPECTED BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER,
WHETHER AS ROUTINE OR SPECIAL CASES. (No Child being counted more than once
in One Year).

Number of Individual Children Inspected..... 2504.

TABLE II.—Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1920.

DISEASE OR DISEASES	ROUTINE INSPECTION		SPECIALS	
	No. referred for Treatment	No. requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment	No. referred for Treatment	No. requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment
SKIN—				
Malnutrition	7	124	2	...
Uncleanliness: Head	10	220	3	...
Body	6	47	1	...
Ringworm: Head	2	...	5	...
Body	...	...	2	...
Scabies	6	...	4	...
Impetigo	8	24	8	...
Other Diseases (non-tubercular)	6	54	13	...
Permanent Alopecia (X Ray)	...	1	...	...
Eye—				
Bepharitis	13	13	1	...
Conjunctivitis	7	3	2	...
Keratitis	...	...	...	...
Corneal Ulcer	4	...	1	...
Corneal Opacities	...	...	...	...
Defective Vision	83	56	9	...
Squint	13	11	...	...
Other Conditions	3	10	6	...
EAR—				
Defective Hearing	7	8	...	...
Otitis Media	...	...	...	...
Other Ear Diseases	111	11	2	...
Nose AND THROAT—				
Enlarged Tonsils	12	30	3	...
Adenoids	2	...	...	...
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	28	3	...	...
Other Conditions	1	...	2	...
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tubercular)	4	27	...	...
Defective Speech	...	58	...	...

DEFECT OR DISEASE	ROUTINE INSPECTION		SPECIALS	
	No. referred for Treatment	No. requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment	No. referred for Treatment	No. requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease : Organic	9	10	...	...
Functional	8	5	...	...
Anæmia.....	4	10	2	...
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis.....	7	30	2	...
Other Non-tubercular Diseases .....	...	1	...	...
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary : Definite	1	...	9	...
Suspected	8	3	7	...
Non-Pulmonary : Glands	1	...	4	...
Spine .....	...	...	3	...
Hip .....	...	...	...	...
Other Bones and Joints .....	...	...	4	...
Skin .....	...	...	1	...
Other Forms.....	...	...	...	...
NERVOUS SYSTEM :				
Epilepsy	1	...	7	...
Chorea .....	...	...	...	...
Other Conditions.....	1	4	...	...
DEFORMITIES—				
Rickets	4	79	4	...
Spinal Curvature .....	...	...	...	...
Other Forms .....	...	13	2	...
Other Defects and Diseases	18	29	9	...
Number of Individual Children having Defects which required Treatment or to be kept under Observation.....				725.

TABLE III.—Numerical Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area in 1920.

		Boys	Girls	Total.
BLIND (including partially blind) within the meaning of the Elementary Education Blind and Deaf Children Act, 1893—Attending Public Elementary Schools		0	0	0
,, ,, ,, Attending Certified Schools for the Blind		0	1	1
,, ,, ,, Not at School	1	0	1	
DEAF AND DRUMB (including partially deaf) within the meaning of the Elementary Education Blind and Deaf Children Act, 1893—Attending Public Elementary Schools		0	0	0
,, ,, ,, Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf		0	0	0
,, ,, ,, Not at School	1	0	1	
MENTALLY DEFICIENT. Feeble Minded—Attending Public Elementary Schools		0	0	0
,, ,, ,, Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	1	0	1	
,, ,, ,, Notified to the Local (Control) Authority by Local Education Authority during the year	3	1	4	
,, ,, ,, Not at School	1	0	0	
,, ,, ,, Imbeciles—At School	0	0	0	
,, ,, ,, Not at School	1	0	1	
EPILEPTICS—Attending Public Elementary Schools		0	0	0
,, ,, ,, Certified Schools for Epileptics	2	3	5	
,, ,, ,, In Institutions other than Certified Schools	2	1	3	
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE. Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Attending Public Elementary Schools		0	0	0
,, ,, ,, Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	0	0	0	
,, ,, ,, Not at School	0	0	0	
,, ,, ,, Other Forms of Tuberculosis—Attending Public Elementary Schools	2	4	6	
,, ,, ,, ,, Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	3	0	3	
,, ,, ,, Not at School	0	0	0	
,, ,, ,, Cripples other than Tubercular—Attending Public Elementary Schools	6	3	9	
,, ,, ,, ,, Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	1	3	4	
DULL OR BACKWARD.* Retarded 2 years		0	1	1
,, ,, ,, Not at School	0	0	0	
,, ,, ,, Retarded 3 years	24	29	53	
		13	9	22
				* Judged according to Age and Standard.

TABLE IV.—Treatment of Defects of Children During 1920.

A.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

DISEASE OR DEFECT.	Number of Children Treated.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin:—				
Ringworm, Head	29	29	...	29
Body	11	2	9	11
"	17	17	...	17
Scabies	83	83	...	83
Impetigo	...	...	...	...
Minor Injuries	...	...	...	...
Other Skin Diseases	33	33	...	33
EAR DISEASE	199	193	6	199
EYE DISEASE (External and Other)	104	104	...	104
MISCELLANEOUS	149	148	1	149
B.—TREATMENT OF VISUAL DEFECT.				
Referred for Refraction.	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner	Otherwise.	Total.
			For whom Glasses were prescribed.	For whom Glasses were provided.
				Recom-mended for Treatment other than by Glasses.
				Received other forms of Treatment.
				For whom no Treatment was considered necessary.
118	78	2	15	95
				72
			...	1
				1
				22

C.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Referred for Treatment.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.		
	RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT.	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme—Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.
		Total.	Received other Forms of Treatment.
131	33	6	39
			92

E.—TREATMENT OF UNCLEANLINESS.

(a) The average number of Visits per annum made by the School Nurses to each School 29

(b) The total number of Examinations made of Children by School Nurses in the year in the Schools 8994 (for 9 months)

(c) The number of individual Children found unclean 130 (41 Boys, 89 Girls)

There is no Cleansing Station in the District. The cases are treated at the School Clinic, or at home, under the supervision of the School Nurses.

No legal proceedings were necessary under this heading.

TABLE V.—Summary of Treatment of Defects as Shown in Table IV.

DISEASE OR DEFECT.	Number of Children Treated.		
	Referred for Treatment.	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.
Minor Ailments	476	461	15
Visual Defects	118	78	40
Defects of Nose and Throat	131	33	98
Dental Defects .....	..	..	..
Other Defects	149	148	1
Total	874	720	154
			874

TABLE VI.—Summary Relating to Children Medically Inspected at the Routine Inspections during the Year 1920.

(1)	The total number of Children Medically Inspected at Routine Inspections	1372
(2)	The number of Children in (1) suffering from—	
	Malnutrition	131
	Skin Disease	101
	Defective Vision (including Squint)	163
	Eye Disease	153
	Defective Hearing	15
	Ear Disease	122
	Nose and Throat Disease	76
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)	31
	Defective Speech	58
	Dental Disease	
	Heart Disease :—	
	Organic	19
	Functional	13
	Anæmia	14
	Lung Disease (Non-Tubercular)	38
	Tuberculosis :—	
	Pulmonary—Definite	1
	,,—Suspected	11
	Non-Pulmonary	1
	Disease of the Nervous System	6
	Deformities	96
	Other Defects and Diseases	47
(3)	The number of Children in (1) suffering from Defects (other than Uncleanliness or Defective Clothing or Footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment)	531
(4)	The number of Children in (1) who are referred for treatment (excluding Uncleanliness, Defective Clothing, &c.)	389
(5)	The number of Children in (4) who received treatment for one or more Defects (excluding Uncleanliness, Defective Clothing, &c.)	310



